

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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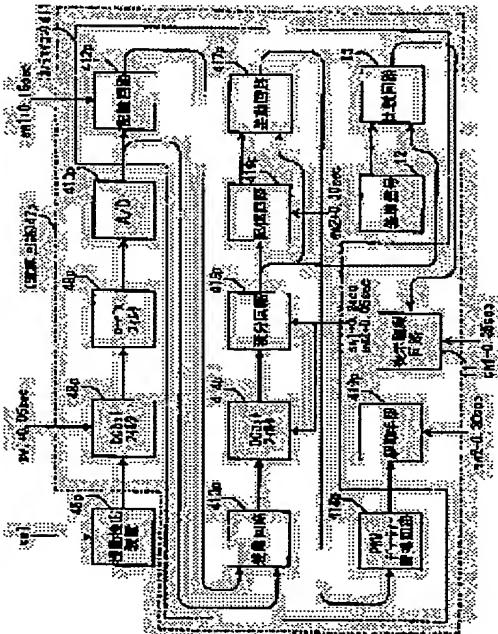
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## (54) VIBRATION CONTROL DEVICE

### (57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To smoothly carry out photographing by controlling a shake display and a shake correction by using the output of one calculating means and by satisfactorily operating both at appropriate timing.

**SOLUTION:** This vibration control device includes a calculation time constant control means and a means 411. The calculation time constant control means changes the time constant of the calculating means 47p which calculates the output of a vibration detecting means 45p to a first time constant when an operation sw1 to instruct a shift from an un-photographing state to a photographing preparatory state is carried out to a photographing device having a vibration control device. The calculation time constant control means changes the time constant of the calculating means to a third time constant, and thereafter change a second time constant when an operation to instruct a shift from the photographing preparatory state to a photographing state is carried out. The means 411 starts the drive of a display means 11 when an operation sw2 to instruct a shift from the un-photographing state to the photographing preparatory state is carried out. The means 411 stops the drive of the display means and starts the drive of the correction means when an operation to instruct the shift from the photographing preparatory state to the photographing state is carried out.



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CLAIMS

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## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A vibration-proof control device which has a vibration detecting means characterized by comprising the following which detects deflection, a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means.

By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, An operation damping time constant control means which changes a damping time constant of said calculating means into the 3rd damping time constant, and is changed to the 2nd damping time constant after that by changing a damping time constant of said calculating means into the 1st damping time constant, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state.

A drive control means which a drive of said displaying means is suspended by starting a drive of said displaying means and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, by performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, and starts a drive of said compensation means.

[Claim 2]Said operation damping time constant control means by performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, By changing a damping time constant of said calculating means into fossete size, making it said 1st damping time constant, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, The vibration-proof control device according to claim 1 changing a damping time constant of said calculating means into said 3rd damping time constant smaller than said 1st damping time constant, and changing into the 2nd larger damping time constant than the 1st damping time constant of an account of back to front.

[Claim 3]By performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, If said drive control means suspends a drive of said displaying means, and said operation damping time constant control means changes a damping time constant of said this calculating means into said 2nd damping time constant and is changed into this 2nd damping time constant after that, The vibration-proof control device according to claim 1 or 2 having a control means which controls said operation damping time constant control means and said drive control means so that said drive control means may start a drive of said compensation means.

[Claim 4]Said operation damping time constant control means changes a damping time constant of DC cut-off filter which is a component of said calculating means, and an integration circuit, and said 1st damping time constant, Attenuate low frequency bordering on 2 Hz, make high frequency into filter characteristics with which it integrates, and said 3rd damping time constant, The vibration-proof control device according to any one of claims 1 to 3 which attenuates low frequency bordering on 10 Hz, makes high frequency filter characteristics with which it integrates, attenuates low frequency said 2nd damping time constant and bordering on 0.2 Hz, and is characterized by high frequency being what is made into filter characteristics with which it integrates.

[Claim 5]It has a vibration-proof judging means which judges whether it is a state which needs for the present state of said photographing instrument to drive and carry out shake

compensating of said compensation means, By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, when having judged with said vibration-proof judging means of shake compensating being unnecessary, Said operation damping time constant control means changes a damping time constant of said calculating means, and said drive control means starts a drive of said displaying means, If it has judged with said vibration-proof judging means of shake compensating being unnecessary when operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state is performed, The vibration-proof control device according to claim 1 having a control means which controls said operation damping time constant control means and said drive control means so that a drive of said compensation means may not be performed even after said drive control means's suspending a drive of said displaying means and suspending a drive of this displaying means.

[Claim 6]Said vibration-proof judging means based on either or those combination of swing quantity of said photographing instrument at the time, [ preparatory state / a photographing focal length and exposure time in said photographing instrument, and / photography ] The vibration-proof control device according to claim 5 judging whether it is a state which needs for the present state of said photographing instrument to drive and carry out shake compensating of said compensation means.

[Claim 7]The vibration-proof control device according to any one of claims 1 to 6 after photography with said photographing instrument is completed, wherein said operation damping time constant control means changes a damping time constant of said calculating means into an early damping time constant smaller than said 1st damping time constant and said drive control means suspends a drive of said compensation means.

[Claim 8]The vibration-proof control device according to claim 7, wherein said early damping time constant is set as a small damping time constant which can cut a DC component superimposed on the output in starting early stages of said vibration detecting means in a short time.

[Claim 9]A vibration-proof control device which has a vibration detecting means characterized by comprising the following which detects deflection, a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means.

By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, An arithmetic control means which resets a computation state of said calculating means and is again made into an operating state by making said calculating means into an operating state, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state.

A drive control means which suspends a drive of said displaying means and starts a drive of said compensation means by starting a drive of said displaying means and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, by performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state.

[Claim 10]A vibration detecting means which detects deflection.

A calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means.

A compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means.

A displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means.

As opposed to a photographing instrument which is a vibration-proof control device provided with the above and by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, When 1st operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state is performed, It has a drive control means which makes a photograph take by driving a shutter member which was late for this 1st operation, drove said displaying means, was late for a drive of this displaying means, drove said compensation means, was late for a drive of this compensation means, and was provided in said photographing instrument.

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[Translation done.]

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

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**[Detailed Description of the Invention]****[0001]**

**[Field of the Invention]**This invention relates to improvement of the vibration-proof control device provided in a small photographing instrument.

**[0002]**

**[Description of the Prior Art]**Since all the work with the present camera important for photography of exposure determination, a focus, etc. is automated, a possibility that an unripe person will also cause photography failure to camera operation has decreased dramatically.

**[0003]**These days, the system which prevents the shaking hand added to a camera is also studied, and most factors which induce a photography person's photographing errors are being lost.

**[0004]**Here, the system which prevents a shaking hand is explained briefly.

**[0005]**Although the shaking hand of the camera at the time of photography is usually vibration (1 Hz thru/or 10 Hz) as frequency, Even if it starts such a shaking hand at the release time of a shutter, as a fundamental idea for enabling photography of a photograph without an image shake, vibration of the camera by the above-mentioned shaking hand must be detected, and a correcting lens must be displaced according to the detection value. Therefore, even if camera deflection arises, in order to take the photograph which an image shake does not produce, vibration of a camera is detected [ 1st ] correctly and it is necessary 2nd to amend the optical axis change by a shaking hand.

**[0006]**Speaking theoretically, being able to perform detection of this vibration (camera deflection) by carrying the oscillating sensing device possessing the operation part which carries out data processing of that output to the deflection detection sensor which detects acceleration, angular acceleration, angular velocity, angular displacement, etc. suitably for camera shake compensating in a camera. And the compensation means to which eccentricity of the photographing optical axis is carried out is made to drive based on this detection information, and image shake control is performed.

**[0007]**Drawing 7 is an appearance perspective view of a compact camera which has a vibration control system, and has the function to perform shake compensating to the camera length deflection and lateral deflection which are shown by the arrows 42p and 42y to the optic axis 41.

**[0008]**As for a release button and 43b, a retractable stroboscope and 43 d of a mode dial (a main switch is included) and 43c are [ 43a ] finder windows in the camera body 43.

**[0009]**Drawing 8 is a perspective view showing the internal configuration of the camera shown in drawing 7.

44 is a buck which a camera body and 51 drive a compensation means, 52 drives a correcting lens, and 53 drives the correcting lens 52 free to the inside 58p of a figure, and 58 y directions, and performs the arrow 42p of drawing 7, and shake compensating of 42 y directions, and, for details, mentions later.

45p and 45y are oscillating sensing devices which detect the deflection of the circumference of the arrow 46p and 46y respectively, such as an angular velocity meter and an angular accelerometer.

**[0010]**The output of the oscillating sensing devices 45p and 45y is changed into the driving target value of the compensation means 51 via the arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y mentioned later, is inputted into the coil of this compensation means 51, and performs shake compensating. As for a cope plate, and 56p and 56y, a permanent magnet, and 510p and 510y of 54 are coils.

[0011] Drawing 9 is a block diagram showing the details of said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, and since these are the same composition, they use and explain only the arithmetic circuit 47p with the figure.

[0012] The arithmetic circuit 47p comprises the camera microcomputer 411 shown with the DC cut-off filter 48p, the low pass filter 49p, the analog digital conversion circuit (it is hereafter described as an A/D conversion circuit) 410p, the driving means 419p, and dashed line which are surrounded with a dashed dotted line. Said camera microcomputer 411 comprises the store circuit 412p, the differential circuit 413p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, the integration circuit 415p, the store circuit 416p, the differential circuit 417p, and the PWM duty changing circuit 418p.

[0013] Here, the vibration gyroscope which detects the deflection angle speed of a camera is used as the oscillating sensing device 45p, and this vibration gyroscope is driven synchronizing with one of the main switch of a camera, and starts detection of the deflection angle speed added to a camera.

[0014] The DC-bias ingredient which superimposes the output signal of the oscillating sensing device 45p on this output signal by the DC cut-off filter 48p which comprises analog circuitry is cut. This DC cut-off filter 48p It has a frequency characteristic which omits a signal with a frequency of 0.1 Hz or less, and influence reaches the 1-10-Hz shaking hand frequency band added to a camera. To however, this appearance When it is made the characteristic which cuts 0.1 Hz or less, after a shake signal is inputted from the oscillating sensing device 45p, by the time DC is cut thoroughly, there will be a problem that it will take about 10 seconds. then — since one [ the main switch of a camera ] — for example, — By making it small (for example, it is made the characteristic which omits a signal with a frequency of 10 Hz or less), the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p till 0.1 second. DC is cut in short time for about 0.1 second, and it is carrying out as [ deteriorate / enlarge a damping time constant after that, sway by the DC (making it the characteristic which cuts only frequency of 0.1 Hz or less) cut-off filter 48p, and / an angular velocity signal ].

[0015] The output signal of the DC cut-off filter 48p is suitably amplified in accordance with the resolution of the A/D conversion circuit 410p by the low pass filter 49p which comprises analog circuitry, and it has a noise of the high frequency superimposed on a deflection angle speed signal cut. This is for avoiding that the sampling of the A/D conversion circuit 410p when inputting a deflection angle speed signal into the camera microcomputer 411 sways, and a reading error occurs by the noise of an angular velocity signal. The output signal of the low pass filter 49p is sampled by the A/D conversion circuit 410p, and is incorporated into the camera microcomputer 411.

[0016] Although it is the translation into which the DC-bias ingredient is cut by the DC cut-off filter 48p, since a DC-bias ingredient sways again by amplification of the subsequent low pass filter 49p and it superimposes on the angular velocity signal, it is necessary to perform DC cut again in the camera microcomputer 411.

[0017] Then, from one of the switch of a camera DC cut is performed by memorizing the deflection angle speed signal sampled 0.2 second afterward in the store circuit 412p, swaying with a memory value by the differential circuit 413p, and searching for the difference of an angular velocity signal. Since only rough DC cut can be performed in this operation (not only in a DC component in the deflection angle speed signal memorized 0.2 second after from one of the main switch of a camera) Since the actual shaking hand is also contained, DC cut sufficient by the DC cut-off filter 414p constituted from the latter part by the digital filter is performed. Change also of the damping time constant of this DC cut-off filter 414p is attained like the DC cut-off filter 48p of an analog, and it is from one of the main switch of a camera. It is further after 0.2 second. It spends for 0.2 second and that damping time constant is enlarged gradually. Specifically, this DC cut-off filter 414p is from one of a main switch. It has filter characteristics which cut the frequency of 10 Hz or less when 0.2 second passage is carried out, The frequency cut with a filter every 50msec after that is lowered with 5 Hz, 1 Hz, 0.5 Hz, and 0.2 Hz.

[0018] However, it may not be preferred to take a photograph promptly, when a photography person half-presses the release button 43a (one [ sw1 ]) and performs light measurement and ranging between the above-mentioned operations, to spend time, and to make a damping time constant change. Then, when such, according to a photographing condition, damping time constant change is stopped on the way. For example, it becomes clear that photography shutter speed will be 1 / 60 seconds by a photometry result, Since vibration-proof accuracy is not required so much when a photographing focal length is 150 mm, it is the DC cut-off filter 414p. When a damping time constant change is made to the characteristic which cuts the frequency of

0.5 Hz or less, it is considered as completion (a damping time constant changing amount is controlled by the product of shutter speed and a photographing focal length). Thereby, the time of damping time constant change can be shortened and priority can be given to a shutter chance. At of course, the time of quicker shutter speed or a shorter focal distance. When the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 414p makes a damping time constant change to the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 1 Hz or less, it is considered as completion, and at the time of later shutter speed and a long focal distance, photography is forbidden until a damping time constant carries out the completion of change to the last.

[0019]The integration circuit 415p begins to integrate with the output signal of the DC cut-off filter 414p according to half press (one of sw1) of the release button 43a of a camera, and changes an angular velocity signal into an angle signal. However, an integral action is not performed until damping time constant change is completed, when damping time constant change of the DC cut-off filter 414p is not completed, as mentioned above. Although omitted in drawing 9, The angle signal with which it integrated is suitably amplified by the focal distance at that time, and object distance information, It is changed so that the suitable quantity compensation means 51 may be driven according to the degree of deflection angle (in order for a photographing optical system to change with zoom focuses and for optic-axis eccentricity to change to the drive quantity of the compensation means 51, it is necessary to perform this amendment).

[0020]Although it is a translation which sways the compensation means 51 by pushing out (one of sw2) of the release button 43a, and it begins to drive according to an angle signal, it needs to be careful at this time so that shake compensating operation of the compensation means 51 may not start rapidly. The store circuit 416p and the differential circuit 417p are formed for this measure. The store circuit 416p memorizes the deflection angle degree signal of the integration circuit 415p synchronizing with pushing out (one of sw2) of the release button 43a. The differential circuit 417p searches for the difference of the signal of the integration circuit 415p, and the signal of the store circuit 416p. For the reason, two signal inputs of the differential circuit 417p at the time of one of switch sw2 are equal, and the driving target value signal over the compensation means 51 of this differential circuit 417p is zero, but. An output is performed more nearly continuously after that than zero (the store circuit 416p serves as a role which makes the starting point the integration signal at the one time of switch sw2). Thereby, driving of the compensation means 51 rapidly is lost.

[0021]The desired value signal from the differential circuit 417p is inputted into the PWM duty changing circuit 418p. If it sways in the coil 510p (refer to drawing 8) of the compensation means 51 and the voltage or current corresponding to an angle is impressed to it, the correcting lens 52 will be a translation driven corresponding to the degree of deflection angle, but for power-saving of the drive power consumption of the compensation means 51, and the drive transistor of a coil, an PWM drive is desirable.

[0022]Then, the PWM duty changing circuit 418p has changed the coil driving duty according to a desired value. For example, in PWM whose frequency is 20 kHz, when the desired value of the differential circuit 417p is "2048", it is considered as duty "0", and at the time of "4096", it is considered as duty "100", the meantime is made division into equal parts, and duty is determined according to the desired value. The determination of duty is finely controlled by the photographing condition (the posture of temperature or a camera, the state of a power supply) of not only a desired value but the camera at that time, and accurate shake compensating is made to be performed.

[0023]The output of the PWM duty changing circuit 418p is inputted into the publicly known driving means 419p, such as a PWM driver, impresses the output of this driving means 419p to the coil 510p (refer to drawing 8) of the compensation means 51, and performs shake compensating. Are one [ the drive 419 / synchronizing with one of switch sw2 ], and after the exposure to a film is completed, it is turned off. Even if exposure is completed, as long as the release button 43a is half-pressed (one of sw1), the integration circuit 415p is continuing integration and the store circuit 416p memorizes a new integrated output again by one of following switch sw2.

[0024]If half press of the release button 43a is stopped, the integration circuit 415p will stop the integration of the output of the DC cut-off filter 414p, and will reset this integration circuit 415p. Reset is emptying all the information with which it has integrated until now.

[0025]The oscillating sensing device 45p is turned off in OFF of a main switch, and a vibration-proof sequence is ended.

[0026]When the output signal of the integration circuit 415p becomes larger than a

predetermined value, it judges with panning of the camera having been performed, and the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p is changed. For example What was the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 0.2 Hz or less is changed into the characteristic which cuts 1 Hz or less, and the damping time constant is again returned by predetermined time. This damping time constant changing amount is also controlled by the size of the output of the integration circuit 415p. That is, when an output signal exceeds the 1st threshold, it is the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 414p. When it is considered as the characteristic which cuts 1 Hz or less when it is made the characteristic which cuts 0.5 Hz or less and the 2nd threshold is exceeded and the 3rd threshold is exceeded, it is made the characteristic which cuts 5 Hz or less.

[0027]When the output of the integration circuit 415p becomes very large, this integration circuit 415p was once reset, and the saturation (overflow) on an operation is prevented.

[0028]In drawing 9, the DC cut-off filter 414p is from one of a main switch. Although it has composition which starts an operation in 0.2 second, it may not restrict to this and an operation may be started from half press of the release button 43a. In this case, the integration circuit 415p is operated from the time of damping time constant change of DC cut-off filter being completed.

[0029]Although the integration circuit 415p was also making the operation start by half press (one of sw1) of the release button 43a, it may have composition which starts an operation from pushing out (one of sw2) of the release button 43a. In this case, in the store circuit 416p and the differential circuit 417p, necessity becomes that there is nothing.

[0030]At drawing 9, although the DC cut-off filter 48p and the low pass filter 49p are formed in the arithmetic circuit 47p, it cannot be overemphasized that these may be provided in the oscillating sensing device 45p.

[0031]Drawing 10 – drawing 12 are the figures showing the details of the compensation means 51.

In detail, the A-A sectional view of drawing 10 and drawing 12 of the side view which looked at drawing 10 from the front view of the compensation means 51, and drawing 11 (a) looked at from the direction of arrow B of drawing 10, and drawing 11 (b) are the perspective views of the compensation means 51.

[0032]In drawing 10, the correcting lens 52 (as shown in drawing 11 (b)), this correcting lens 52 comprises the two lenses 52a and 52b fixed to the buck 53 and the lens 52c fixed to the cope plate 54, and constitutes the group of a photographing optical system) is fixed to the buck 53.

[0033]The yoke 55 of a ferromagnetic material is attached to the buck 53, and the permanent magnets 56p and 56y, such as neodium, are adsorbed and fixed to the rear face of the figure of this yoke 55 (a hidden outline shows). The three supporting spindles 53a which extend radiately from the buck 53 have fitted into the long hole 54a provided in the side attachment wall 54b of the cope plate 54.

[0034]Since the supporting spindle 53a and the long hole 54a fit in in the optic-axis 57 direction of the correcting lens 52, and backlash is not produced, as shown in drawing 11 (a) and drawing 12, but the long hole 54a is prolonged in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with the optic axis 57, in the optic-axis 57 direction, move regulation of the buck 53 is carried out to the cope plate 54, but. Into the flat surface which intersects perpendicularly with an optic axis, it can move freely (arrows 58p, 58y, and 58r). However, since it pulls between the pin 53b on the buck 53, and the pin 54c on a cope plate and the coil spring 59 is hung as shown in drawing 10, it is elastically regulated in each direction (58p, 58y, 58r).

[0035]The cope plate 54 is countered at the permanent magnets 56p and 56y, and the coils 510p and 510y are attached (it gives and is [ a part and ] a line). arrangement of the yoke 55, the permanent magnet 56p, and the coil 510p has become like drawing 11 (b) (the permanent magnet 56y.) If the coil 510y also sends current through the same arrangement and the coil 510p, the buck 53 will be driven in the direction of arrow 58p, and if current is sent through the coil 510y, said buck 53 will be driven to arrow 58 y direction.

[0036]And the drive quantity can be found in the balance with the load rate of the hauling coil spring 59 and the coils 510p and 510y in each direction, and the thrust produced in the relation of the permanent magnets 56p and 56y. That is, based on the current amount passed in the coils 510p and 510y, the eccentricity of the correcting lens 52 is controllable.

[0037]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]When it carries the vibration control system in a

compact camera which was explained above, the display of a vibration-proof state is indispensable. Because, since the photographic subject is observed through a taking lens, sway, the case of an one eye reflex camera, and in the case of a video camera, a user can recognize a state and a vibration-proof state, but. Since a finder optical system and a photographing optical system are separate in a compact camera, even if it makes a photographing optical system vibration-proof, a user is because a vibration-proof state cannot be recognized.

[0038]And when displaying, when a shaking hand is large, LED in a finder is blinked and there is a method of demanding cautions from a user, or swaying in a finder, projecting a locus and telling a photography person about the state of deflection as indicated by JP,1-123219,A, for example.

[0039]By the way, when it is going to carry out drive controlling using the output of an oscillating sensing device also about a display in this way, the arithmetic circuit for exclusive use for it is needed, and there is a problem to which a circuit becomes complicated.

[0040]Of course, although a display may be controlled using the driving target value which drives a compensation means, it is more desirable to use another arithmetic circuit, since the characteristic of the shake signal for displaying it as the characteristic of the shake signal for performing shake compensating actually has a possibility that a display may become unstable if it is not changed.

[0041]Generally, the frequency band of a shaking hand is 1–10 Hz, and in order to calculate the deflection of such a zone correctly, the arithmetic precision in a 0.2–50-Hz zone is searched for. And in such an operation, a damping time constant becomes large extremely (the arithmetic circuit for which the signal of the low frequency which it says is 0.2 Hz is processed is called arithmetic circuit where a damping time constant is large).

[0042]In the case of the arithmetic circuit which has a big damping time constant in the appearance, the recovery operation after the nonlinearity of the operation by the saturation on a circuit, etc. arises becomes very late. Therefore, when a display is controlled by such an operation, when big deflection arises suddenly, an arithmetic circuit is saturated, and there is a possibility that a display may become unstable for the time being. Therefore, as mentioned above, it is a circuit where a damping time constant is smaller as an object for a display, for example, the arithmetic circuit permitted with the arithmetic precision of a 2–50-Hz zone needed to be provided independently. (The arithmetic circuit which processes the signal of the frequency which it says in this way is 2 Hz was mentioned above [ Compared with the arithmetic circuit which processes 0.2 Hz, it is called "the arithmetic circuit where a damping time constant is small". ])

Although the "arithmetic circuit" is called here, this is calling the "circuit" actually "not only the circuit" of analogs, such as the DC cut-off filter 48p of drawing 9, and the low pass filter 49p, but digital data processing like the DC cut-off filter 414p or the integration circuit 415p.

[0043]When a displaying means is established, a user is a translation which takes a photograph according to the display, but. Since vibration proof does not carry out shake compensating by an unnecessary photographing condition actually (for example, since a photographic subject is bright widely [ a focal distance ], when there is no fear of a shaking hand short [ exposure time ]), there is a possibility of having misunderstanding with failure to a display not being performed although the user will have set up the vibration control system, if a display is not driven — thereby — photography — smooth — \*\*\*\*\*.

[0044](The purpose of an invention) The purpose of this invention performs control of a deflection display and shake compensating using the output of one calculating means, and it tends to provide the vibration-proof control device to which both can be operated good to proper timing and photography can be made to be advanced smoothly.

[0045]

[Means for Solving the Problem]To achieve the above objects, the invention according to claim 1 to 8, A vibration detecting means which detects deflection, and a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, In a vibration-proof control device which has a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means, By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, By changing a damping time constant of said calculating means into the 1st damping time constant, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, By performing operation of instructing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state to be an operation damping time

constant control means which changes a damping time constant of said calculating means into the 3rd damping time constant, and is changed to the 2nd damping time constant after that, A drive of said displaying means is suspended by starting a drive of said displaying means and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, and it is considered as a vibration-proof control device which has a drive control means which starts a drive of said compensation means.

[0046]Similarly to achieve the above objects the invention according to claim 9, A vibration detecting means which detects deflection, and a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, In a vibration-proof control device which has a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means, By performing operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state, to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, By making said calculating means into an operating state, and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, By resetting a computation state of said calculating means and performing operation of instructing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state to be an arithmetic control means again made into an operating state, By starting a drive of said displaying means and performing operation of directing shift to a photographing state from said photography preparatory state, a drive of said displaying means is suspended and it is considered as a vibration-proof control device which has a drive control means which starts a drive of said compensation means.

[0047]Similarly to achieve the above objects the invention according to claim 10, A vibration detecting means which detects deflection, and a calculating means which calculates an output of this vibration detecting means, In a vibration-proof control device which has a compensation means which amends deflection based on an output of this calculating means, and a displaying means which displays a state of deflection based on an output of said calculating means, When 1st operation of directing shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state is performed to a photographing instrument by which this vibration-proof control device is carried, It is considered as a vibration-proof control device which has a drive control means which makes a photograph take by driving a shutter member which was late for this 1st operation, drove said displaying means, was late for a drive of this displaying means, drove said compensation means, was late for a drive of this compensation means, and was provided in said photographing instrument.

[0048]In a photographing instrument with a small invention given in above-mentioned claims 1-10, Since the shake compensating should carry out only at the time of photography, display driving is limited even before photography from photography preparation, a damping time constant of a calculating means is changing suitably according to a photographing sequence, and it is the composition accomplished paying attention to swaying with shake compensating; quotaing a display and being possible.

[0049]

[Embodiment of the Invention]Hereafter, this invention is explained in detail based on the embodiment of a graphic display.

[0050]Drawing 1 is a block diagram showing the composition of the main part of the camera concerning one gestalt of operation of this invention, and differing from drawing 9 is the point that the output of the integration circuit 415p inputs into the comparison circuit 13, is measured with the reference signal 12, and the display driving circuit 11 is controlled by the result.

[0051]Although the unillustrated arithmetic circuit 47y is the same as the arithmetic circuit 47p, the display driving circuit 11 is excluded and the display of deflection is performed only from the result of an operation of the arithmetic circuit 47p. This is for making circuitry brief.

[0052]The DC cut-off filter 48p by which the arithmetic circuit 47p is surrounded with a dashed dotted line, the low pass filter 49p, the A/D conversion circuit 410p, the driving means 419p, and the camera microcomputer 411 (the store circuit 412p.) the differential circuit 413p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, the integration circuit 415p, the store circuit 416p, the differential circuit 417p, and the PWM duty conversion circuit 418p — having — it is constituted.

[0053]The vibration gyroscope which detects the deflection angle speed of a camera is used as the oscillating sensing device 45p here, A vibration gyroscope is driven according to release button half press (it is hereafter described as one of switch sw1) of the camera which is the instructing operation for making a camera shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-

photographing state, and starts detection of the deflection angle speed added to a camera.

[0054]The DC-bias ingredient which superimposes the shake signal from the oscillating sensing device 45p on this signal by the DC cut-off filter 48p which comprises analog circuitry is cut. DC cut-off filter 48p of drawing 1 The signal with a frequency of 0.2 Hz or less has a frequency characteristic to omit, and influence reaches the 1 thru/or 10-Hz shaking hand frequency band added to a camera. To however, this appearance When it is made the characteristic which cuts 0.2 Hz or less, after a shake signal is inputted from the oscillating sensing device 45p, by the time DC is cut thoroughly, there will be a problem which takes about 5 seconds.

[0055]then — from one of switch sw1 — for example, — Make the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p small (for example, it is made the characteristic which omits a signal with a frequency of 10 Hz or less) till 0.05 second. A DC component in short time for about 0.1 second, [ cut and ] It carries out for enlarging a damping time constant after that (characteristic which cuts only the frequency of 0.1 Hz or less), and sways by the DC cut-off filter 48p, and the angular velocity signal is kept from deteriorating.

[0056]The output of said DC cut-off filter 48p is suitably amplified by the low pass filter 49p which comprises analog circuitry according to A/D resolution, and the noise of the high frequency superimposed on a deflection angle speed signal is cut. This is for avoiding that the sampling of the A/D conversion circuit 410p when inputting a deflection angle speed signal into the camera microcomputer 411 sways, and a reading error occurs by the noise of an angular velocity signal.

[0057]The signal of the low pass filter 49p is sampled by the A/D conversion circuit 410p, and is incorporated into the camera microcomputer 411. Although it is the translation into which the DC-bias ingredient is cut by the DC cut-off filter 48p, since a DC-bias ingredient sways again by amplification of the subsequent low pass filter 49p and it superimposes on the angular velocity signal, it is necessary to perform DC cut again in the camera microcomputer 411. Then, from one of for example, switch sw1 0.15 DC cut is performed by memorizing the deflection angle speed signal sampled after the second in the store circuit 412p, swaying with a memory value by the differential circuit 413p, and searching for the difference of an angular velocity signal.

[0058]Since only rough DC cut can be performed in this operation (one of a camera main switch to 0.15 not only in a DC component in the deflection angle speed signal memorized after the second) Since the actual shaking hand is also contained, the DC cut-off filter 414p which comprised a digital filter in the latter part is performing sufficient DC cut.

[0059]the damping time constant of this DC cut-off filter 414p as well as the DC cut-off filter 48p of an analog changes so that change is possible — from one of switch sw1 from [ after 0.2 second ] — further — 0.15 — second expense — it carries out and that damping time constant is enlarged gradually. Specifically, this DC cut-off filter 414p is from one of switch sw1. 0.15 When second passage is carried out, it is filter characteristics which cut the frequency of 10 Hz or less, and the frequency cut with a filter every 50msec after that is lowered with 5 Hz and 2 Hz.

[0060]The integration circuit 415p begins to integrate with the signal of the DC cut-off filter 414p synchronizing with the DC cut-off filter 414p, and changes an angular velocity signal into an angle signal.

[0061]Although omitted in drawing 1, the angle signal with which it integrated is suitably amplified by the focal distance at that time, and object distance information, and it is changed so that a suitable quantity compensation means may drive according to the degree of deflection angle. (A photographing optical system changes with zoom focuses, and) The camera microcomputer 411 with the necessity of performing this amendment since optic-axis eccentricity changes to the drive quantity of a compensation means is from one of switch sw1. 0.35 Second passage is carried out. After waiting to complete thoroughly the damping time constant change of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p, the display driving circuit 11 is driven, and it sways to a photography person, and a state is displayed.

[0062]As shown in drawing 2, here a display style in the finder 14 for example, the display 16 of the shaking hand superimposed by LED15, When the angle (output of the integration circuit 415p) of a shaking hand becomes more than predetermined, he is trying to make it blink, When the output and the reference signal 12 of the integration circuit 415p are compared in the comparison circuit 13 and the output of the integration circuit 415p exceeds the reference signal 12, the camera microcomputer 411 carries out intermittent driving (for example, 4 Hz) of the display driving circuit 11.

[0063]In drawing 2, the mask 17 is formed in order to prepare floodlighting of LED15 to specified

shape. Thus, since the display is set as the characteristic of DC-cutting and integrating with the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p bordering on 2 Hz, the operation damping time constant is small, big deflection arises, and when a circuit is saturated, the display with recovery sufficient [ early and a feel ] is performed.

[0064]Next, if pushing out (it is hereafter described as one of switch sw2) of the shutter release button which is operation for making a camera shift to a photographing state from a photography preparatory state is performed, the camera microcomputer 411 will stop the drive of the display driving circuit 11 first. Subsequently, from one of switch sw2 0.05 The damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p is changed into the minimum (characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 10 Hz), after a second.

[0065]Unlike having performed the damping time constant in them, having spent many hours on fossete size, as mentioned above, this change is changed into the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration at a stretch bordering on 10 Hz from the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 2 Hz which is the old characteristic. This is equal to having reset the arithmetic circuit 47p substantially seen from the frequency band of a 1-10-Hz shaking hand.

[0066]And filter characteristics are again changed over many hours after that, and it is from one of switch sw2. After 0.3 second It changes even into the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 0.2 Hz. That is, compared with 2 Hz which is filter characteristics eventually set as the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p at the time of one of switch sw1, it is set as a big damping time constant, and becomes the characteristic suitable for amending a shaking hand.

[0067]Then, although it is a translation which sways and begins to drive a compensation means (equivalent to the compensation means 51, such as drawing 8) according to an angle signal, it needs to be careful so that shake compensating operation of a compensation means may not start rapidly at this time. The store circuit 416p and the differential circuit 417p are formed for this measure.

[0068]The store circuit 416p is from one of switch sw2. When damping time constant change in 0.3 second (i.e., the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p) is completed, the deflection angle degree signal of the integration circuit 415p is memorized. The differential circuit 417p searches for the difference of the signal of the integration circuit 415p, and the signal of the store circuit 416p. For the reason, two signal inputs of the differential circuit 417p at the time of one of switch sw2 are equal, and the compensation means driving target value signal of the differential circuit 417p is zero, but an output is performed more nearly continuously after that than zero. (The store circuit 416p serves as a role which makes the starting point the integration signal at the one time of switch sw2)

Thereby, driving of a compensation means rapidly is lost.

[0069]The desired value signal from the differential circuit 417p is inputted into the PWM duty alteration means 418p. If it sways in the coil of a compensation means and the voltage or current corresponding to an angle is impressed to it, a correcting lens will be a translation driven corresponding to the degree of deflection angle, but for power-saving of the drive power consumption of a compensation means, and the drive transistor of a coil, an PWM drive is desirable.

[0070]Then, the PWM duty changing circuit 418p has changed the coil driving duty according to a desired value. For example, when the desired value of the differential circuit 417p is "2048" in PWM whose frequency is 20 kHz, duty sets duty to "100" at the time of "0" and "4096", makes the meantime division into equal parts, and determines duty according to the desired value. The determination of duty is finely controlled by the photographing condition (the posture of temperature or a camera, the state of a battery) of not only a desired value but the camera at that time, and accurate shake compensating is made to be performed.

[0071]The output of the PWM duty changing circuit 418p is inputted into the publicly known driving means 419p, such as a PWM driver, impresses the output of this driving means 419p to the coil of a compensation means, and performs shake compensating. The driving means 419p is from one of switch sw2. 0.30 A drive is suspended, after starting a drive after a second and completing the exposure to a film. That is, shake compensating is started synchronizing with an output being performed more nearly continuously [ the driving target value signal of the compensation means of the differential circuit 417p ] than zero.

[0072]After exposure, after stopping a compensation means, the integration circuit 415p resets by stopping the integration of the output of the DC cut-off filter 414p. Reset is changing the

filter characteristics of the DC cut-off filter 48p into the DC cut characteristic bordering on 10 Hz, and also making the filter characteristics of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integrator 415p into the DC-cut characteristic with which it integrates bordering on 10 Hz. The oscillating sensing device 45p is turned off at this time, and a vibration-proof sequence is ended.

[0073]When the signal of the integration circuit 415p becomes larger than a predetermined value at the time in front of the ON operation of switch sw2, it judges with panning of the camera having been performed and the DC cut-off filter 414p and the last attainment damping time constant of the integration circuit 415p are changed in one of switch sw2. For example, are final. What was due to be changed into the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 0.2 Hz or less is made restriction by the characteristic which cuts 1 Hz or less.

[0074]This damping time constant changing amount is also controlled by the size of the output of the integration circuit 415p. That is, when an output exceeds the 1st threshold, it is the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 414p. It restricts to the characteristic which cuts 0.5 Hz or less, when the 2nd threshold is exceeded, it restricts to the characteristic which cuts 1 Hz or less, and when the 3rd threshold is exceeded, it restricts to the characteristic which cuts 5 Hz or less. When the output of the integration circuit 415p becomes very large, this circuit was once reset and the saturation (overflow) on an operation is prevented.

[0075]In the above-mentioned composition, it is at least from one of switch sw2. 0.35 If second passage is not carried out, the driving means 419p will not be driven but, as for exposure, a release time lag will become large later than the time. So, when such, according to a photographing condition, operation of the driving means 419p is carried out early.

[0076]In this embodiment, a means to judge how much vibration control systems are required is formed, For example, it becomes clear that photography shutter speed will be 1/60 by a photometry result, and when a photographing focal length is 150 mm, Since it is not required so much, vibration-proof accuracy is the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p. When a damping time constant change is made to the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 0.5 Hz or less, the operation of the driving means 419p is permitted. (The driving starting timing of the driving means 419p is controlled by the product of shutter speed and a photographing focal length) Thereby, the time to correction driving can be shortened and priority can be given to a shutter chance.

[0077]At the time of course more quick shutter speed or a shorter focal distance, when the characteristic of DC filter 414p and the characteristic of the integration circuit 415p make a damping time constant change to the characteristic which cuts the frequency of 1 Hz or less, they permit the drive of the driving means 419p, and a compensation means is operated, Photography is forbidden until a damping time constant carries out the completion of change to the last at the time of later shutter speed and a long focal distance.

[0078]From drawing 3, drawing 6 is operation of the camera microcomputer 411 in one gestalt of operation of this invention a shown flow chart, and this flow, It is started from the state where the main switch of the camera was made one, and always circulates through the loop of a flow, and this flow is ended when the main switch of a camera is turned OFF.

[0079]Whether this inventions of this flow, such as operation which shows only the important section for explanation and actually lets out a body tube from the collapsing position at the time of main-switch one to a standby position, battery check operation, zoom operation, being direct, and operation of the portion not changing are excluded.

[0080]In drawing 3, by step #1001, it stands by, and when one [ this switch sw1 ], he follows one of switch sw1 to step #1002. Here, in this embodiment, operation in which a camera shifts one [ switch sw1 ] to a photographing state from a non-photographing state is called.

[0081]In the following step #1002, the strength of the light is measured to a photographic subject, and the memory value corresponding to [ calculate exposure time from the sensitivity of a film or the luminosity of a photographing optical system or ] a photometry value is pulled out and calculated. The distance to a photographic subject is ranged. It asks for whether at the time of exposure, the characteristic needs shake compensating how to be required again, necessity and by the photographing focal length at the time of the ON operation of switch sw1, and the found exposure time.

[0082]When a focal distance is short as mentioned above, and exposure time is also short, shake compensating is unnecessary and shake compensating is required, but. When accuracy is not so much needed (when exposure time is not so long), they are the filter characteristics of the DC cut-off filter 414p or the integration circuit 415p. It is not necessary to make it the DC-cut characteristic with which it integrates bordering on 0.2 Hz. Therefore, before the damping time

constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p is thoroughly changed from one of switch sw2 (characteristic of 0.2 Hz), it may expose.

[0083]So, in step #1002, not only the necessity of shake compensating but how much the shake compensating characteristic is required, and it is asking for what which time should just change the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p by for that purpose (when does it go into exposure operation?).

[0084]In the following step #1003, it judges whether a camera is the mode in which shake compensating is performed, when having chosen the mode in which a photography person performs shake compensating, it progresses to step #1004, and when that is not right, it progresses to step #1032. When it progresses to step #1004, electric power is supplied to the vibration gyroscope which are the oscillating sensing devices 45p and 45y, and angular velocity detection is made to start. At this time, simultaneously, electric power is supplied also about the arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, and it changes into the state in which an operation is possible. (The arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y may be set as the state in which an operation is possible from one of the main switch of a camera) At the following step #1005, it is after that. 0.05 Second standby is carried out. This is for being made not to calculate until the output of a vibration gyroscope is stabilized. In step #1006 continuing, the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p is changed into fossete size. Step #1006 makes the DC cut-off filter 48p in detail the small operation characteristic (filter characteristics) of the damping time constant of attenuating 10 Hz or less, and it is at this step #1006. It is set as the operation characteristic (filter characteristics) of attenuating 0.2 Hz or less. That is, the DC offset ingredient superimposed on a vibration gyroscope is attenuated at an early stage by making the characteristic of the DC cut-off filter 48p into the characteristic that a damping time constant is small, in the standby time of above-mentioned step #1005 established since the signal of a vibration gyroscope is unstable.

[0085]Since the DC cut-off filter 48p and the low pass filter 49p are publicly known analog linear circuits, of course, the angular velocity signal which the DC component decreased from the low pass filter 49p when the signal was inputted into the DC cut-off filter 48P, and also the high frequency noise decreased is outputted. The signal of the low pass filter 49p is quantized through A/D 410p from this time, and it is inputted into the camera microcomputer 411.

[0086]At the following step #1007, it is further. It stands by for 0.1 second. The DC cut-off filter 48 is an analog filter, and this is for eliminating the influence of the dielectric absorption of a capacitor, etc. And the value in this time of the angular velocity signal incorporated into the camera microcomputer 411 in the following step #1008 is memorized in the store circuit 412p. And as mentioned above, from the differential circuit 413p, the peculiar DC offset ingredient of the arithmetic circuit of the DC cut-off filter 48p and the low pass filter 49p is roughly cut by making the output in this time into zero. At the following step #1009, it is further. 0.05 Second standby is carried out. This is provided so that operation of the above-mentioned store circuit 412p and operation of the following step may not lap.

[0087]Next, it progresses to step #1010 of drawing 4, one [ here / switch sw2 ] is judged, when one, it progresses to step #1022 of drawing 5, and when that is not right, it progresses to step #1011. According to this embodiment, one of switch sw2 is called operation in which a camera shifts to a photographing state from a photography preparatory state.

[0088]Although it flows into a step suitable for a next flow displaying deflection, the above-mentioned step #1010 was provided in order to make it put into an exposure sequence immediately, for example to the case (breath aggressiveness) where the time from one of switch sw1 to one of switch sw2 is short.

[0089]If it progresses to step #1011, the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p will be changed. The method of this change cuts a low-frequency component bordering on 10 Hz, as mentioned above, and it lowers the frequency of the cut boundary with which a filter is integrated every 50msec with 5 Hz and 2 Hz from the filter characteristics which integrate with a high frequency component. And it stands by for 0.15 second in the following step #1012. This is because it is carrying out as [ go / to the following step ] until damping time constant change of the above-mentioned DC cut-off filter 414 and the integration circuit 415p is completed. The display driving circuit 11 is operated and a display is controlled by the following step #1013 to lighting and blink according to swing quantity.

[0090]Next, it progresses to step #1014, it stands by until one of switch sw2 is performed here, and it progresses to step #1017 by one of this switch SW2. When ON operation of this switch sw2 is not performed, it progresses to step #1015, Judge whether switch sw1 was turned off,

when turned off, progress to step #1016, reset the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, and the integrator 415p to an initial state, and. The electric power supply to a vibration gyroscope and the drive of a display are suspended, and it returns to step #1001 of drawing 3. When switch sw1 is not turned off by the above-mentioned step #1015, it circulates through step #1014 ->#1015 and the one input of switch sw2 is stood by.

[0091]If one of switch sw2 is judged in the above-mentioned step #1014, it will progress to step #1017, and the operation which drives the lens for focus adjustments in an optical axis direction based on the distance measurement value calculated by the above-mentioned step #1002, and doubles a focus with a photographic subject is started. In the midst of performing this operation, progress to step #1018 and it is judged whether shake compensating (IS) is required by the result searched for by the above-mentioned step #1002 here, In being unnecessary, progress to step #1019 and it resets the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, and the integrator 415p to an initial state, and the electric power supply to a vibration gyroscope and the drive of a display are suspended, and it progresses to step #1032 of drawing 3.

[0092]Namely, when shake compensating is unnecessary, a vibration control system stops the function after a photographing state (one of sw2), and a deflection display is turned off, and shake compensating is not started at the time of photography.

[0093]When shake compensating is required, it progresses to step #1020 from step #1018, and the operation of the display driving circuit 11 is stopped, and a display is turned off. And it stands by for 0.05 second in the following step #1021. This is for carrying out as [ lap / the operation of the following step and the operation on an electric circuit ].

[0094]In step #1022 of continuing drawing 5, the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p is changed into the minimum (characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 10 Hz). Unlike having performed the damping time constant in them, having spent many hours on fossete size, as mentioned above, this change is changed into the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration at a stretch bordering on 10 Hz from the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 2 Hz which is the old characteristic. This is equal to having reset the arithmetic circuit 47p substantially seen from the frequency band of a 1-10-Hz shaking hand. And filter characteristics are again changed over many hours after that, and it is from one of switch sw2. After 0.3 second It changes even into the characteristic of performing DC cut and integration bordering on 0.2 Hz.

[0095]Only the time t1 stands by in the following step #1023. t1 is concerned with the shake compensating characteristic for which it asked by the above-mentioned step #1002 here, For example, when high-precision shake compensating is required (when a photographing focal length is long and exposure time is also long) Stand by for 0.25 second and DC cut-off filter 414p, The filter characteristics of the integration circuit 415p are changed to the last (bordering on 0.2 Hz, it and). [ DC-] time the characteristic and shake compensating accuracy which find the integral are low — t1 — for example, — It is set as 0.1 second, and even if the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p are still changing a damping time constant, it is made to progress to the following step #1024. Since a release time lag can be lessened by this in the case of a bright photographic subject of deflection which is reliable and a release time lag becomes long conversely at the time of a dark photographic subject, photography is performed after the operation deflection accompanying the ON operation of switch sw2 is settled.

[0096]In the following step #1024, it stands by until the lens drive for focus doubling started by the above-mentioned step #1017 is completed, and when focus doubling is completed, it progresses to step #1025. And the deflection angle degree signal of the integration circuit 415p is memorized by the store circuit 416p this step #1025 at this time. And the difference of the signal of the integration circuit 415p and the signal of the store circuit 416p is searched for by the differential circuit 417p. For that reason, two signal inputs of the differential circuit 417p at the time of one of switch sw2 in this time are equal, the driving target value signal of the compensation means of the differential circuit 417p serves as zero, and an output is performed more nearly continuously after that than zero. (The store circuit 416p serves as a role which makes the starting point the integration signal at the one time of switch sw2) Thereby, it is lost that the compensation means 53 drives rapidly at the time of the drive of the compensation means in the following step.

[0097]In the following step #1026, the drive of a compensation means is started based on the output of the differential circuit 417p. And it is 0.05 at the following step #1027. Second standby is carried out. This is for standing by until the drive of a compensation means is stabilized. In

step #1028 of continuing drawing 6, it exposes by opening and closing a shutter based on the exposure time found by the above-mentioned step #1002. And when exposure is completed, it progresses to step #1029, and the shake compensating drive of a compensation means is suspended. In step #1030, like the above-mentioned step #1016, the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, and the integrator 415p is reset to an initial state (small damping time constants, such as 10 Hz), and the electric power supply to a vibration gyroscope and the drive of a display are suspended.

[0098]In the following step #1031, if it stands by until switch sw1 is turned off, and this switch sw1 turns off, it will return to step #1001 of drawing 3.

[0099]When not having chosen the mode in which a photography person performs shake compensating in drawing 1 step #1003, as mentioned above, it progresses to step #1032, and exposes by opening and closing a shutter like the above-mentioned step #1028 based on the exposure time found by the above-mentioned step #1002. And if it progresses to step #1033, it stands by till switch sw1 and this switch sw1 turns off when exposure is completed, it will return to step #1001.

[0100]It explains to the last below, taking into consideration correspondence with each means of this invention of a statement to each claim about the effect of the above-mentioned embodiment.

[0101]1) The oscillating sensing devices 45p and 45y which detect deflection, and this oscillating sensing device 45p and the arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y which calculate 45y output, The compensation means (51 shown to the drawing 8) which amends deflection based on the output of these arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, In the camera which has a displaying means (the indicator (LED15 grade) which performs the display of the display driving circuit 11 or the display 16 is comprised) which displays deflection based on the output of said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, The DC cut-off filter 48p provided in said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y when one [ switch sw1 ], Specifically attenuate low frequency bordering on 2 Hz, and if one [ it changes into the 1st damping time constant that has fossete size and filter characteristics which integrate with high frequency and / switch sw2 ], the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p, It is the 3rd damping time constant (bordering on 10 Hz, low frequency is attenuated and) smaller than this 1st damping time constant about said 1st damping time constant. If one [ the operation damping time constant control means (camera microcomputer 411) which changes high frequency into the filter characteristics with which it integrates, and is changed to the 2nd damping time constant (filter characteristics which attenuate low frequency bordering on 0.2 Hz, and integrate with high frequency) larger after that again than the 1st damping time constant, and switch sw1 ], If one [ the display 16 which said displaying means was operated and was shown in drawing 2 is made to perform and / switch sw2 ], he stops and is trying for the operation of said displaying means to drive said compensation means.

[0102]If one [ switch sw2 ] in order to prevent performing that the mistaken deflection display is performed in detail and mistaken shake compensating, The operation of said displaying means is controlling the activation sequence of said operation damping time constant control means and a drive control means to stop, and to change the 1st damping time constant of the account of back to front into the 3rd damping time constant smaller than this 1st damping time constant, and to drive said compensation means.

[0103]And judge whether shake compensating (IS) is required, in being unnecessary, it resets the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 48p, the DC cut-off filter 414p, and the integrator 415p to an initial state, and the display by a displaying means is turned OFF, and it is made to consider a compensation means as as at OFF. He is trying for a judgment to judge whether the above-mentioned shake compensating (IS) is required by at least one of the swing quantity of a focal distance, exposure time, and a camera.

[0104]After photography is completed, said 2nd damping time constant is used as an early damping time constant and a concrete target at the 3rd damping time constant etc. (in order to enable DC cut of the initial output of an oscillating sensing device for a short time), and he is trying to suspend the drive of a compensation means.

[0105]Making small the damping time constant of the DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p which are established in the arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, Since considering the frequency band of a shaking hand it is equal to resetting substantially said DC cut-off filter 414p and the integration circuit 415p, also as follows, it is put in another way.

[0106]That is, if one [ if one / switch sw1 /, said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y will be made

into an operating state, and / switch sw2 ], The arithmetic control means (camera microcomputer 411) which resets the computation state of said arithmetic circuits 47p and 47y, and is again made into an operating state, When one [ switch sw1 ], said displaying means is made to drive, and if one [ switch sw2 ], the drive of said displaying means is suspended and it has composition which has a drive control means (camera microcomputer 411) which drives said compensation means.

[0107]In order to ensure a photographing sequence, without each operation lapping, when 1st operation (one of switch sw1) of directing the shift to a photography preparatory state from a non-photographing state is performed, It is late for said 1st operation (#1001), and said displaying means is operated (#1013), It is late for the operation, a compensation means is made to drive (#1026) and it is late for the drive of this compensation means, and a shutter is opened (#1028) and it has composition which has a drive control means (camera microcomputer 411) which makes a photograph take by driving.

[0108]By these composition, deflection display and shake compensating can be respectively realized in the proper characteristic in one arithmetic circuit, and both can operate good to proper timing, and still smoother photography came to be advanced.

[0109]

[Effect of the Invention]As explained above, according to this invention, control of a deflection display and shake compensating is performed using the output of one calculating means, and the vibration-proof control device which operating both good to proper timing and making photography advanced smoothly cuts can be provided.

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[Translation done.]

**\* NOTICES \***

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- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

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**DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS**

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**[Brief Description of the Drawings]**

[Drawing 1]It is a block diagram showing the composition of the main part of the camera concerning the 1st gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2]It is a lineblock diagram for explaining shake compensating in the camera of drawing 1.

[Drawing 3]It is a flow chart which shows a part of operation of the main part of the camera of drawing 1.

[Drawing 4]It is a flow chart which shows a continuation of operation of drawing 3.

[Drawing 5]It is a flow chart which shows a continuation of operation of drawing 4.

[Drawing 6]It is a flow chart which shows a continuation of operation of drawing 5.

[Drawing 7]It is a perspective view showing the entire configuration of the camera carrying the vibration control system of a conventional example.

[Drawing 8]It is a perspective view showing the internal configuration of the camera carrying the vibration control system of a conventional example.

[Drawing 9]It is a block diagram showing the electric constitution of the main part of the camera carrying the vibration control system of a conventional example.

[Drawing 10]It is a front view showing the shake compensating optical device of a conventional example.

[Drawing 11]It is the figure seen from the A-A section and the direction of arrow B of drawing 10.

[Drawing 12]It is a perspective view showing the shake compensating optical device of a conventional example.

**[Description of Notations]**

11 Display driving circuit

15 LED

45p (45y) Oscillating sensing device

47p (47y) Camera microcomputer

48p (48y) DC cut-off filter

49p (49y) Low pass filter

414p (414y) DC cut-off filter

419p (419y) Driving means

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[Translation done.]

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特許請求の範囲

卷之三

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(19) 日本国特許	(51) Int.Cl. C 03 B 5	(21) 出願番号	(54) 明細の名
		(22) 出願日	(57) 著者 【明細】 保れ黒 の出力を用いて行 く所に作動させ、 【解決手段】 附 し、糸接続状態が 出力を行われる た後、W1を実行す る操作が行われる る時定数制御手順 の時定数に変更し て、W1の処動を止 め、W1の処動を示 する手順を停止す る手順を示す。

着差請求 未請求 領求項の数10 01 (全 15 頁)

諸侯諸侯

第3の時定数に変更し

第3の時定数に変更し、その後

第2の時定数まで変更

御手筋を制御する制御手段を有することを特徴とする請求

第三回

【操作実現】  
①被写体の手に対する振動を検出する振動検出手段と、該振動検出手段の出力に基づいて被写体の手に対する算算手段と、算算手段の出力を基に振動を補正する補正手段と、前記算算手段の出力を基に振動の強度を表示する表示手段とを有する防振抑制装置において、  
前記算算手段が構成される撮影装置に対し、非屈折光学部から撮影光学部への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記算算手段を作動状態にし、前記撮影部側から屈折光学部へ移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記算算手段の算算状態をリセットし、前記操作部に対する算算解除手段と、非屈折光学部から屈折光学部への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記算算手段の算算を開始し、前記撮影部屈折光学部から撮影光学部への移行を指示する操作が行われることにより、前記算算手段の算算を停止し、前記算算手段の算算を開始することを能とする防振抑制装置。

【構成要項 10】 振れを検出する振動検出手段と、該振動検出手段の出力を算算する算算手段と、前記算算手段の出力を基に振動を補正する補正手段と、前記算算手段の出力を基に振動の強度を表示する表示手段とを有する防振抑制装置。

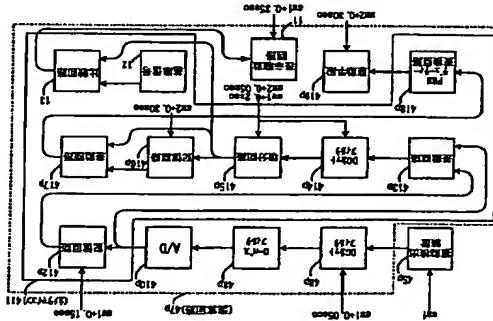
【構成要項 11】 振れを検出する振動検出手段と、該振動検出手段の出力を算算する算算手段と、前記算算手段の出力を基に振動を補正する補正手段と、前記算算手段の出力を基に振動の強度を表示する表示手段とを有する防

The diagram illustrates the optical path of the 3D-PIV system. A central vertical line represents the optical axis. At the top, a **Laser** source emits light, which passes through a **Beam Expander** (represented by two rectangles) and a **Collimator**. The beam then reflects off a **Mirror** and passes through a **Lens** before entering a **Water Tank**. Inside the tank, the beam illuminates a **Target** (a rectangular frame). Light scattered from the target is collected by a **Lens** and directed to a **CCD Camera**. A second **CCD Camera** is positioned below the first, also receiving light from the target area. The entire setup is enclosed in a **Water Tank**.

The diagram illustrates the connection between the 8085 microprocessor and various peripheral components. The 8085 CPU is at the center, connected to four RAM chips (4Kx4) via address, data, and control buses. It also connects to two ROM chips (4Kx8) and an 8255P parallel I/O controller. The 8255P is further connected to an 8254 timer/counter and an 8253 timer/counter. A D/A converter (8250) receives data from the 8085 and controls an 8274A latch, which in turn drives an 8278 display driver. The 8278 displays data on a CRT monitor.

表示と履歴修正の制限を一つの操作とすることで、両者を直近ナビゲーションに追加する。また、履歴修正が実行される撮影状態から撮影状態への移行を指示する。

(54) [解説の名前] (57) [要約]  
 【機器】 振れ止め  
 の出力を用いて手筋に作用させ、  
 手筋の運動状況が  
 し、手筋動作が行われ  
 た時、W1が行われ  
 出力を所要するが  
 に変更し、屈筋性  
 る筋作が行われる  
 の時定数に変更し  
 瞬時逆動抑制機能  
 移行を指示する機能  
 手筋1の運動を停止  
 の移行を指示する機能  
 手筋の運動を停止  
 始する年段 4.1.1



該技術の特徴は、撮影される撮影位置に対し、並列に大筋方向と斜筋方向への移行を示す第1の撮影軸が行なわれた場合、該軸1の操作から遡れて前記表示手段を駆動し、該表示手段の驱动から遡れて前記撮影位置に於ける該シャッタ部材を駆動して撮影を行なわせる驱动抑制手順を有することを特徴とする防護装置設置。

[発明の実用的新颖性]

(100001)

[発明のする技術分野] 本発明は、小型の撮影装置に適用される防護装置の改良に関するものである。

(100002)

[技術的状況] 現在のカメラは露出決定やビント合せ等の撮影にとって重要な作業は全て自動化されているため、カメラ操作性に不満な人でも撮影失敗を起こす可能性は非常に少くなっている。

(100003) また、最近では、カメラに加わる手握りを防ぐバランスアームが採用されており、撮影者の握感ミスを防ぐする要因は殆ど無くなっている。

(100004) ここで、手握りを防ぐシステムについて簡単に説明する。

(100005) 撮影時のカメラの手握りは、固有数として通常1Hzないし10Hzの運動であるが、シャッタのリースズが長いことによってこのような手握りを起こしても快適性の高い手握りを実現可能とするための基本的な考え方として、上記手握りによるカメラの運動を出し、その挙出量に応じて補正レバーズを位置させなければならない。従って、カメラ握りが生じても握り感が生じない好音を揮舞するためには、首先に、カメラの運動を正確に検出し、次に、手握りによる光軸変化を補正することが必要となる。

(100006) この運動（カメラ握り）の検出は、原理的には、加速度、角速度、負荷度、負荷度等を検出する圧電センサと、カメラ握り補正の為にその出力を適正化する検出部を具備した圧電検出装置をカメラに搭載することによって行なうことができる。そして、この検出情報を基づき、撮影光軸を腐心させる補正手筋を駆動させて操作抑制が行われる。

(100007) 図1は駆動システムを有するコンパクトカメラの内部構造図であり、光軸41に対する矢印42はレーベルがタグ、43 bはモードダイヤル（メインスイッチ）、43 cはトリガーブルストロボ、43 dはファインダーである。

(100008) 図2は、図1に示したカメラの内部構成を示す斜視図であり、44はカメラ本体、51は補正手筋、62は補正レバース、63は補正レバース52を図中68 p、68 y方向に自在に駆動して図7の矢印42 p、

4.2 方向の復元を行う支撑件があり、詳細につい  
ては後述する。4.5 p., 4.6 p. 各 1 章 4.6 p., 4.6  
回りの傾きを出す角速度センサ角度計等の運動  
出装置である。

100101) 墓碑検出装置 4.5 p., 4.7 p. の出力は後述  
するが算出回路 4.7 p., 4.7 p. を介して標準手録 6.1 の基  
で環状記録に変換され、標準手録 5.6 p., 5.6 p. は  
永久記録である。

100111) 回路検出装置 4.5 p., 4.7 p. の出力は後述  
するが算出回路 4.7 p., 4.7 p. を用いて後述する。  
100121) 回路検出装置 4.7 p. は、一系線環にて囲まれ  
る、DC カットフィルタ 4.8 p.、ローパスフィルタ 4.9  
p.、アナログ・デジタル変換回路(以下、A/D 変換  
回路と記す) 4.10 p.、超音波手段 4.18 p. 及び機器で示  
される。また、前記カ  
メラマイコン 4.11より構成される。また、前記カ  
メラマイコン 4.11、記憶回路 4.12、並び回路 4  
1.3 p.、DC カットフィルタ 4.14 p.、積分回路 4.15  
p. 及び回路 4.17 p.、PWM デュ  
ーティ変換回路 4.18 p. で構成される。

100131) ここでは、環状検出装置 4.5 p. として、カ  
メラの進れ角速度を検出する運動ジャイロを用いてお  
り、運動ジャイロはカメラのメインフレンチのオシと  
同様して駆動され、カメラに向かわる進れ角速度の検出を  
開始する。

100141) 墓碑検出装置 4.5 p. の出力信号は、アナロ  
グ回路で構成される DC カットフィルタ 4.8 p. により度  
出力信号と並置している DC ハイパスフィルタ 4.9 p. で削  
除される。この回路はカット周波数を設定すれば影響が  
及ばないようにになっている。しかししながら、この様に  
0.1Hz 以下をカットする周波数設定機能には影響がある  
4.5 p. から出力信号が投入されてから完全に DC カット  
されるまでには 1.0 秒近くかかるつてしまつという問題があ  
る。そこで、カメラのメインフレンチがオンされて  
から例えれば 0.5 秒では DC カットフィルタ 4.8 p. の時  
定数を小さく(例えば 1.0 Hz 以下の周波数の信号をカ  
ットする性質にする)しておく事で、0.5 秒の短い時  
間で DC カットし、その後に待機を大きくして(一  
り A/D 変換回路 4.10 p. の分解能に合わせて適切な時間  
されると共に、運転角速度信号に並置する高周波のノイ  
ズをカットされる。これは、運転角速度信号をノイズ  
イコソ 4.11に入力する時の A/D 変換回路 4.10 p. の時







わかる。(回路4 16号はスイッチ w 2のオン時  
点の積分信号を原点にする割合となる)これにより、大  
きなステップでの補正手段の駆動時間に補手段5 3が急激  
に駆動される事が解くなる。

100 071 次のステップ# 1 0 2 6では、先動回路4  
17 pの出力に基づいて補正手段の駆動を開始する。そ  
して、次のステップ# 1 0 2 7にて、0.05 秒間隔で  
これは、補正手段の駆動が安定する為  
でもある。続く駆動時間は10 0 2 8では、上記ス  
テップ# 1 0 0 2で求めた駆動時間に基づきシャッタを開閉  
して日光を行う。そして、日光が終った時点でステッ  
プ# 1 0 2 9へ進み、補正手段の履歴相応運動を停止す  
る。5. ステップ# 1 0 3 0では、上記ステップ# 1 0 1 6  
と同様に、DCカットフィルタ 4 8 p、DCカットトイ  
ルダ 4 1 4 p、積分器4 1 5 pの時定数を初期状態(1  
OH×毎の小さな時定数)にリセットすると共に駆動シ  
ヤイロへの電力供給や表示の駆動を停止する。

100 081 次のステップ# 1 0 3 1では、スイッチ s  
w 1がオフされるまで待機し、該スイッチ s w 1がオフ  
になると、図5のステップ# 1 0 0 1に戻る。

100 081 また、図1に示すとおり、ステップ# 1 0 0 3で撮影  
者が位置した端正を行なうモードを1 0 3 2へして、上記ステップ#  
1 0 0 2より前と同様にトランジスタ# 1 0 0 2と並んで、  
トランジスタ# 1 0 0 2と並んで、

[4.1.1] と、スイッチ SW1 がオンされたると、前記表示手段を動作させて図2に示した表示1.6を行わせ、スイッチ SW2 がオンされたと、前記表示手段の動作は停止する。して前記補正手段を起動するようになっている。

[4.1.2] 詳しくは、隣接する表示段が行われることや誤った補正が行われることを防ぐために、スイッチ SW2 がオンされたと、前記表示手段の動作は停止し、3 の時定数に変更し、そして、前記補正手段の動作を抑制している。

[4.1.3] そして、端子端正 (11S) が必要か否かを判定し、不要な場合には、DC カットフィルタ 4.8D、DC カットフィルタ 4.14D、積分器 4.15D の時定数を設定し、初期状態にリセットすると共に、表示手段での表示をオフにし、かつ補正手段オフのままとするようにしている。なお、上記端子端正 (11S) が必要か否かを判定するには、点滅距離、光輝度率、ガムラの過量の少くとも一つで判定するようになっている。

[4.1.4] また、撮影が終了すると、前記第2の時定数を初期の時定数、具体的には第3の時定数等 (撮影装置の初期出力のDC パラメータを短時間で可能にする為) にすると共に、補正手段の運動を停止するようにし

【図6】が適正なタイミングで良好に作動でき、更に円滑な撮影が達成されるようになった。

[0109]

【説明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明によれば、振れ止め表示と遅延修正の判断を一つの真裏手袋の部材を用いて行うと共に、両者を通じて良好なタイミングで良好に作動させ、撮影を円滑に進めさせることを可能とする防振制御装置を提供できるものである。

【図1】本発明の実施の第1の形態に係るカメラの主要部分の構成を示すブロック図である。

【図2】図1のカメラにおいて撮影機能について説明するための構成図である。

【図3】図1のカメラの主要部分の動作の一部を示すフローチャートである。

【図4】図3の動作の続きを示すフローチャートである。

【図5】図4の動作の続きを示すフローチャートである。

【図6】図5の動作の続きを示すフローチャートである。

【図7】

[010105] また、前回路 4-7 D、4-7 Yに接続され、  
のDCカットフィルタ 4-14 P、積分回路 4-15 Pの時  
定数を小さくするということは、手振れの周波数帯域を  
考慮すると、前回路 Cカットオフイルタ 4-14 P、積分回路  
4-15 Dを実質的にリセッタすることに等しいので、以  
下のようにも解釈される。

[010106] つまり、スイッチ sw 1がオンされると、  
前回路 4-7 D、4-7 Yを作動状態にし、スイッチ  
sw 2がオンされると、前回路 4-7 D、4-7 Yの  
作動状態をリセットし、再び作動状態にする積分制御部  
（カムラマコニヨン 1）と、スイッチ sw 1がオ  
ンされると、前回路 4-7 Dの運転を停止し、前回路  
4-15 Dを実質的にリセッタすることに等しいので、以  
下のようにも解釈される。

[010107] 更に、出振シーケンスを各動作が並なら  
ずに実現する為了に、非接触式から振動発生装置への  
操作を行を指示する第1の操作（スイッチ sw 1のオフ）が  
行われたときに、前記第1の操作（#1001）から選  
択されて前記表示手段と呼ばせ（#1013）、その動作  
から遅れて前記表示手段と呼ばせ（#1026）、該修正  
手段の運転から遅れてシャッタを開き（#1028）、  
該駆動して振動を行わせる積分制御手段（カムラマコニ  
ヨン 1）を有する構成にしている。

[010108] 以上が構成により、環状表示と圓形標記が  
一つの真言回路で各正確な特性で実現でき、且つ両者

（参考）上記実験結果より、上記実験の各条件での対応を考慮して、  
 上記実験の形態の効果について、  
 本発明の各手段との対応を考慮して、  
 0.01に算入する。

が適正なタイミングで良好に作動でき、更に円滑な撮影が進められるようになった。

[[図7] 従来例の防振システムを搭載したカメラの全体構成を示す斜視図である。

**図8** 従来例の筋振システムを搭載したガメラの内部構成を示す斜視図である。

【図1】従来例の防犯システムを構成したカメラの主要部分の電気的構成を示すブロック図である。

第11回 A版面及11年印B版面より

図2は、各別の撮影光学装置を示す斜視図である。  
表示驱动回路

LED 指示燈 (45 V)

カメラマイコン	DCカセットフイルタ	ロード・スフィルタ	DCカセットフイルタ
77 D (4.7Y)	88 P (4.8Y)	19 P (4.9Y)	114 D (4.14Y)
115 D (1.15D)	116 D (1.16D)	117 D (1.17D)	118 D (1.18D)

卷之三

[ED]

卷之三 | 雜記

১০২২

時刻検出

#1023

合規範範例 7  
417D

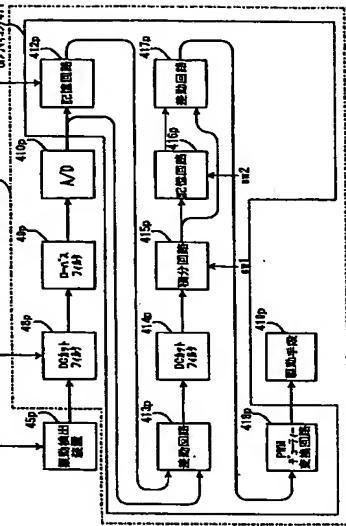
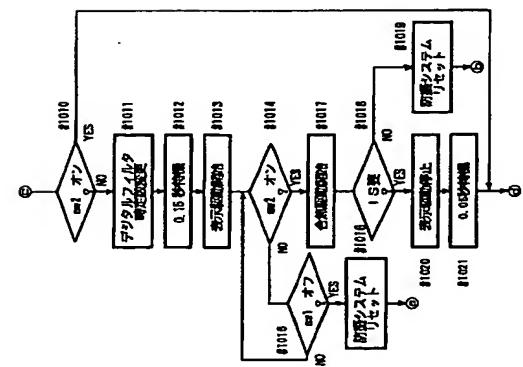
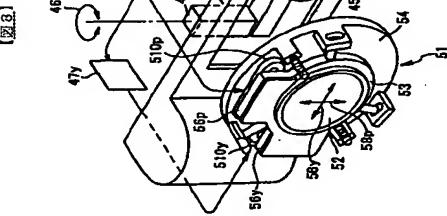
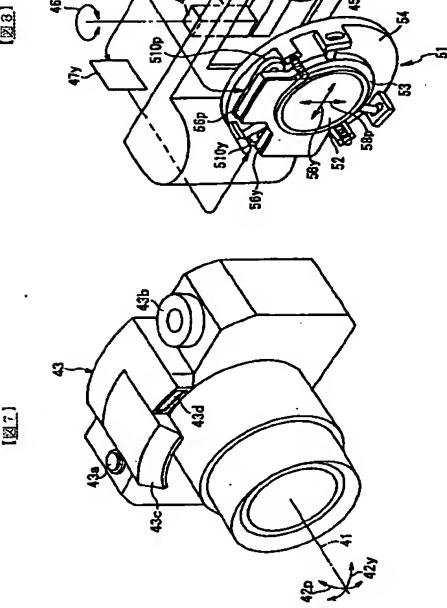
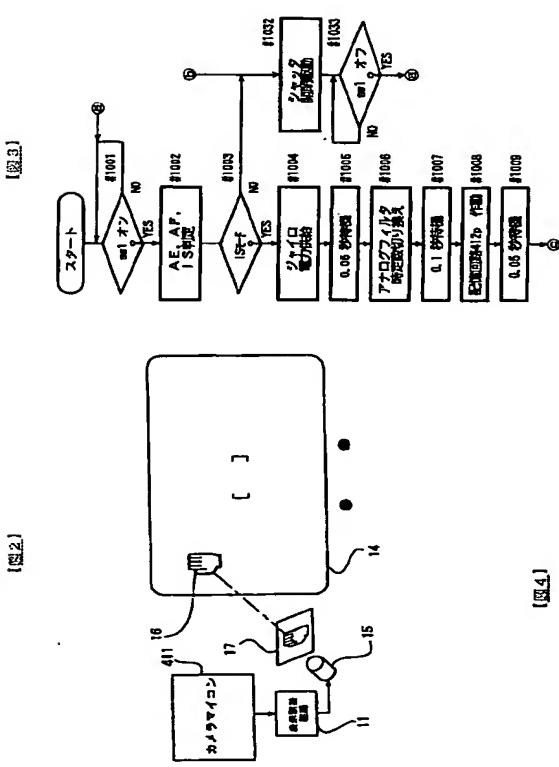
1025 \$1025  
1025-4169

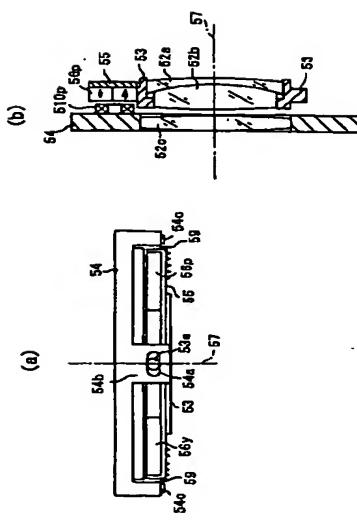
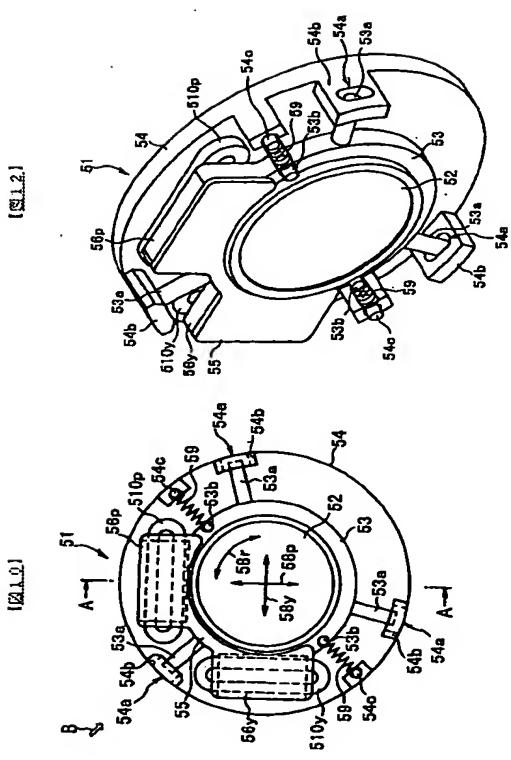
13-

上級回路

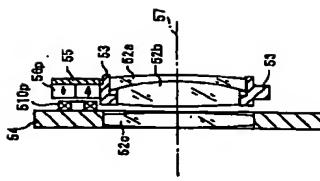
0.05秒待機

11





三



[12]